## CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANI-C Cash Capital \$250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 18 Way at, especiate the Merchanter Exchange. HUGH LAINO, Franklerst.

DIRECTONS:

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B. J. Smith,
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J. MES B. AMES,
J. J. J. S. Scord,
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NEW WORLD FIRE-INSURANCE COM-PANY, of the City of New-York-Office No. 35 Piness. (Orest Western Buildings). (Orest Western Buildings). (Orest Western Buildings). This Company insures Property of all kinds jugainst Loss or Bursage by Pire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in

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Thomas A. Emmet,
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## Ocean Steamers, &c.

FOR CALIFFORNIA.—

FNEW-TORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP

LINE, VIA NICARAGUA

SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

STREBAGE PASSAGE, \$75.

The new Docks at Virin Bay, and at San Juan del Sur, are

new completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers

and freight at the whaves, thus avoiding all exposure in small

boats. The new and spiendid steamship TENNESSEE, Gapt.

E. L. Tinklepaugh, (1800 time burden), will said for SAN JUAN

DE NICARAGUA on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock

p.m., to connect with the steamer ORIZASA, from SAN JEAN

DEL SUR, on the Pacific, tor SAN FRANCISCO.

Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route.

Phity pounds of bagges allowed each passenger. Ten cents

per pound on excess.

PATER OR PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

nd on excess.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

RATER OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
(Including Isthmus transit).
First Cabin.

125 Steerage.

70 For Freight or Passage applyouly to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, N. 1

No. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL U. S. M.

With the U. S. Mails for EUROPE, positively on SATURDAY,

Jam. 17, at 12 o'clock, m., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

The Steamers of this Line have improved water tight bulk
heads. For freight or passage, having accommodations une
enable for signance or counfort, apply 10.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON. -

AUGUST Bellmont, No. 7 Hanover st.

THE LIVERPOOL and PHILADELPHIA

STEAMHIP COMPANY intend dispatching their spiendid and powerful Steamchips as follows:

Shippers and Importers are hereby respectfully informed that
in future the fortughtly sailings of this Company's Yessels will
take pace alternately from New York and Philadelphia. Under this arrangement the dates of sailing will be as follows:
FROM NEW YORK AND PRILADELPHIA.

KANGAROO, from Philadelphia.

KANGAROO, from Philadelphia.

KANGAROO, from Philadelphia.

KANGAROO, from Philadelphia.

SETY OF WASHINGTON, from New York. January 18.

SETY OF WASHINGTON, from New York. January 19.

SETY OF MANCHESTER, from Philadelphia. January 14.

SEITY OF MANCHESTER, for Philadelphia. January 14.

SEITY OF MANCHESTER, for Philadelphia. January 14.

SEITY OF MANCHESTER, for New York. December 31.

SEITY OF MANCHESTER, for New York. January 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR PHILA
Baloen—\$90, \$66 and \$56, according to Statoroom.

A Emited number of Third-class Passengers will be taken
from Philadelphia and Liverpool and found in Provision.

From New-York or Philadelphia. \$50

From New-York or Philadelphia. \$50

From New-York or Philadelphia. \$50

From New-York of Philadelphia. \$50

THE NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships com-

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The ATLANTIC Capt Oliver Eldridge.
THE BALTIC, Capt Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for the Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for alegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cahin, \$130, in second do., \$75. From Liverpool to New-York,

anin, #100 in second do., #13. From Laterpool was a second do., #13. From Laterpool was a second do., #13. From Laterpool was a second until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and, to avoid dauger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 45 degrees until after the 1st of August.

\*\*PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.\*\*

\*\*PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.\*\*

\*\*PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.\*\*

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

\*\*FROM NEW YORK.\*\*

\*\*FROM LIVERPOOL.\*\*

\*\*SATURDAY.\*\*

\*\*Jan. 3, 1857; WEDNESDAY.\*\*

\*\*Jan. 21, 1857; WEDNESDAY.\*\*

\*\*SATURDAY.\*\*

\*\*Jan. 17, 1857; WEDNESDAY.\*\*

\*\*SATURDAY.\*\*

\*\*Jan. 18, 1857; WEDNESDAY.\*\*

\*\*SATURDAY.\*\*

\*\*Jan. 18, 1857; WEDNESDAY.\*\*

\*\*Jan. 18, 1857; WEDNESDAY.\*\*

\*\*Jan. 18, 1857; WEDNESDAY.\*\*

\*\*Jan. 1857; WEDNESDAY.\*\*

SATURDAY.... July 18, 1857 [WEDNESDAY...July 22, 1857]
For fields for passage, apply to
FDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & Co.,
D. G. WAINWRIGHT & Co., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, allows bullism, species jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed thereby.

Berths not accured until paid for.
An experiesced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold,
Silver, Bulbon, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metall,
unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value shereof
Berein expressed. servin expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

C. GRIMSHAW & Co., No. 10 Gorse-pinsus.

## Steamboats and Railroads.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-TOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior
stegmen METROPOLIS. Capt. Brown. leaves New York
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock
p. m.; and the BAY STATE. Capt. Jewest. leaves New-York
every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock
p. m.; from Pier No. SN. R. near the Bastery; both touching at
Ewport each way.

Hereafter ne rooms will be regarded as ascured to any applimat entil the same shell have been paid for.

Freight to Boaton is forwarded through with great dispatch
by an Express Freight Train.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 76 and 71 West-et.

FLUSHING RAILROAD-Leave Fulton Marte, be, by stemmer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, I and 10 a. m., 1, 5.45 and 5 p. m. The CARS leave Flucting, L. I., at the same bours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the Boat at Bunder's Point. Through it 55 minutes. Fare 25 contact. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PEGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-TO's for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE-labed roots wither, delay, thange of ears or begings.

The steamers (COMMODORE Copt. Joel Stone, and C. VA AIFREELT Capt. W. H. France, in competition with the embricon and Providence, and Boston and Frovidence Rail-reads, leaving New York daily, Sanicays excepted, from Pier Ho. 2, North River, first wharf above Battery-piace, at 4 o'clock p m., and Ston ington at 3:30 p.m., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5:50 p.m. The C. VANDERBILLT from New York Monday, Wednes-day and Friday. From Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday, and

day and Friday. From Stonington, Toesday, Thursday, and Bainriday.

The COMMODORE from New York Theeday, Thursday, and Samuday. From Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Passengers proceed from Stonington per Railroad to Providence and So-ton, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said place extend hours in advance of these by other routes, and in an pix time for all the early morning lines counsetting North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer espon a night's rest undisturbed, breakfast if centred.

A Bargage Master secumpanies the steamer and train through

2 North River, or at the office No. 10 battery space.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.—
Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackswarms and Western Railroad to Stratton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Elaston with the Leshigh Vailey Railroad to March Churk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1871.—
Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7,30 a. m. and 3,10 p. m.; for Sommerville at 7,30 ard 11,90 a. m. and 3,10 and 4,30 p. m.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of Courtlandt-et. at 7,30 and 11 a. m. and 5,20 and 4 p. m.

JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.-MICHIGAN GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.—MICHIGAN

SOUTHERN RAILROAD to CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock
Island, St. Paul, Milwanker, and all places West and Southwest via New York and Erie, New York Central and American
Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest
and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets
and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 125
Broadway, corner of Day-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
And their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago,
Milwankee, Galeta, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points
West and South-west.

Via SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, or OSWEGO, is
at No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Corner of Courtisadt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

H UDSON RIVER RAILROAD,—From Dec.
29, 1856, Trains will leave Chambers at Station as follows:
Express, 6:10 a. m. and 4:49 m.; Mail, 11:15 a. m.; Emigrant,

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 29, 1856, Trains will leave Chambers at. Station as follows: Express, 6:70 a. m. and 4:45 p. m. in Mail, 11:15 a. m.; Emigrant, 6:45 p. m. For Poughkeepie, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 and 3:50 p. m. For Sing Sing, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. For Peckkill, 8:50 p. m. For Poughkeepie, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5:50 p. m. For Poughkeepie, 8ing Sing and Feekskill Trains stop at Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal Christopher and 31st-4:ta. Trains for New York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:25 a. m., and 4:45 p. m., and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 a. m., and 4:45 p. m., and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 a. m. L. SMITH, Superintendant.

AND ROUTE—NEW-YORK to PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 18:56, EXPRESS TRAINS of the Providence Market of and East Mail 10:40 a. m.

Chief Engineer and Superintendent El. P. and F. R. R.

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD—Fall and Winter
Leave Brooklyn for Greenport, 10 a. m. daily, for Yapnank, 10
a. m. daily, and on Saturdays at 5;45 p. m.; for Farmingdale 10
a. m. and 3;45 p. m.; for Syosset, at 10 a. m. and 3;45 p. m.; for Hempstead, 10 a. m., 12 m., and 3;45 and 5 p. m.; for Jamalea, 10 a. m., 12 m., 3;45, 5, and 6;30 p. m.

NEW YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD—
CHANGE OF TIME.
Commencing January 7, 1857.
Three Daily Trains to Albany, Sundays Excepted.
Fare \$1,30 from New Tork to Albany.
Leave New York as follows from Station corner of White and Centre at a.

6:00 s. m.—EXPRESS TRAIN for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern Trains.
8:10 a. m.—MAIL TRAIN, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western Trains. R. Pitafield, North Adams, and other stations.

Alignam.—EXPRESS grunning directly through without the western Trains.

tions.

4:00 p. m.—EXPRESS, running directly through without change of care, and connecting with Central Trains, at 11 p. m. for the West.

for the West.

8:15 a. m.—MAIL TBAIN for New-York direct.
10:45 a. m.—EXPRESS, without change of cars.
5:00 p. m.—EXPRESS, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained and Baggage checked at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broom or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New York

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER The ROCHESTER and GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in con-nection with the Buffelo. Corning and New York, and New York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New York

Ticket Office, foot of Duane-st, and No. 186 Broadway, asse is Jersey City.

Bagasge checked through.

Freights will be transported between New-York and Roshester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard therein can be obtained by calling on the General Freight Agent of the New-York and Eric Railroad, Eric Buildings, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 185 Broadway,

No. trains on the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad on Sunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1836, and until fursher notice, Passenger Trains will leave Fier foot of Duane at as follows, viz.: BUFFALO EXTESS, at 6:30 a. m., for Buffalo. DUNKIRK EXPRESS, at 6:30 a. m., for Dunkirk. MAIL, at 8:15 a. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Oction Control of the next norming.
OCTICAGO EXPRESS, at 12 m., for Dunkirk.
ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., via Saften's, for Flermont and Intermediate stations.
NEWBURGH EXPRESS, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Otto-ville and intermediate stations.

diate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS
EXCEPTED.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmina,
Canandaigus and Niagara Falls (at

nati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent. NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
CITY.—Bial and Express Lines: Leave New York 8 and H
a.m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare, \$3; 12 m. \$2 25; stopping at all
way stations. 11 and 4 50 to Kennington. Through Tekets sold
for Cincinnati (\$17 and \$18 30) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, ke, and through baggage checked
to Washington in 8 a.m. and 6 p. m.
WOODRUFF, Assistant Sup't.

No Baggage will be received for any Train unless delivered
and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

No Baggage will be received for any Tram unices delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

DENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD.—The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, consecting the Atlantic cities with Western, North-western and South-western States, by a contention of Railway direct. This Road also counsels at Pittabnrgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandonky with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, sheapest and reliable route by which FREIGHET can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH:
FIRST CLASS.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.) 30 cents \$\phi\$
Books, Dry Goods (in boses, bales and trunks), Drugs (in baxes and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c...

SECOND CLASS.—Onesite Sheeting, Shirting and Taking in original bales), Drugs (in casks), HardTriting CLASS.—Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks), Breen Pelis, Eastward, &c.

PHILD CLASS.—Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks), Breen Pelis, Eastward, &c.

FOURTH CLASS.—Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks), decented by the CLASS.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Lard OH, Nalls, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar.

Pitch, Roein, &c.

Plour.—\$1 \$\phi\$ bbl, until further notice.

Grain—60 cents \$\phi\$ long the until further notice.

In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be parnotice.

Corrow-82 b bale, not exceeding 800 B weight, until further notice.

In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Radiroad." All Geeds consigned to the Agents of this Rosd at Philadelphia or Pittaburgh, will be forwarded without detention.

Ferson Agents—Harria, Worming & Co., Memphia, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis; J. S. Mitchell & Son, Evansville, Ind.; Dumerall, Beel & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ky.; B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Sprigman & Brown, and Irwin & Co., Zanseville, Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby-st., Boston; Leech & Co., No. 2 Autor House, New York, No. 1 Williamest., and No. 8 Battery-place, New York; E. J. Saceder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Roeus, Baltimore; Geo. C. Franciscus, Pittaburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
January 5, 1857.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
THE GREAT CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA RAILFEOM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN 39 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN 39 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.
The Shortest Best and consequently the Gheapest Route from New-York to all points in the West.
The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Pittaburgh with railroads to and from St. Leuis, Morr Alfon, Galena and Chiesayo.
II: Frankfort, Leximpton and Louisville, Kp.; Terre Havte,
Madinco, Lafsyette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Psyton,
Springfield, Beilefontaine, Sanduaky, Toledo, Cheveland, Coluxbux, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohie, also, with
the steam-packet boats from and to Now-Orleans, St. Louis
Louisville and Cincinnati.
Through Tickets can be had at any of the above-mentioned
places in the West. (See handbills in the hotels of this city.)

Passengers will find this the shortest most expeditions and
confortable route between the East and West.

Through Tickets or urther information may be had at the
effice of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.

Aledical.

SANDS' SABSAPARILLA.—THE ORIGINAL and GENUINE ARTICLE—This very efficacious preparation is acknowledged to be the best remedy ever introduced for purifying the blood and the cure of scrofola and outaneous olsorders. Its great surcess has raised up a host of spurious imitations. Ask for SandS SarsaraRILLA, and take no other. Prepared and sold by A. B. k D. SANDS, No. 100 Fai-tor et., New York.

## Legal Notices.

AT a SURROGATE COURT, held in and for A T a SURROGATE\* COURT, held in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the city of New-York, on the seventh day of Newmber, in the year on thomsand eight hundred and fifty-siz. Present, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate—in the matter of the accounting of STE-PHEN R. HARRIS, Administrator of LEWIS M. HANKINSON, Decreased. On reading and filling the petition of JOSEPH G. TAL BOT, the Guardian of LAURA M. HANKINSON, an infant legates of said decreased. It is ordered that said STEPHEN R. HARRIS, Administrator with the will amerated of all and disgular the noods, chattels and credits of the said LEWIS M. HANKINSON, decreased, perronally be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his Office in the City of New-York, on the lith day of February next at 10 velock in the forenoon of that day, and render an account of his proceedings as such Administrator, and show cause why he should not be superseded.

A W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

A T a SURROGATE\*\* COURT, held in and for the County of New-York, at his City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of December; in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of December; in the

A T a SURROGATE COURT, held in and for the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the eight seated shy of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. Freeen, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.—In the matter of the application to mortgage, lease or sell the Real Extate of DOHN QUIN, decembed. On reading and filling the patition of Ellen Quin and John Quin, the Administratick and Administrator of the Estate of John Quin, law of the City of New York, decembed, for authority to mortgage, lease or sell the Real Estate of the said decembed for the payment of his debta. It is ordered that all persons interested in the seate of the said John Quin, decembed, appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to thow cause why anthority should not be given to the said Administrator to mortgage lease or sell so much of the Real Estate of the said John Quin decembed, as shall be necessary to pay his debts. [420 law@NSt] A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogaze.

A T a SURROGATE'S COURT, held in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.—Present, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD. Surrogate.—In the matter of the accounting of STEPHEN R. HARRIS yourdan of LAURA M. HANNINSON, an infant.—On reading and filing the petition of JOSEPH C. TALBUT, the next friend of the said LAURA M. HANNINSON, it is ordered that said STEPHEN R. HARBIS, suardian of the person and estate of the said LAURA M. HANNINSON, personally be and appear before the Surregate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York on the eleventh day of February next, at 11 of New York with the forencom of that day, and render an account of his proceedings as such guardian and show cause why he should not be superseded.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

The DUPPSHANCE of an order of the Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM DAY, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Hammond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of Angust, 1856.

ELIAS A. 18 AY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. QUINCY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriberts the office of Woodburg & Churchill, eags, No. 18 Wallet, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteen have May next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1856.

E29 Jawems WILLIAM GOODENOW, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogard
of the County of New York, notice is hereby given te all
persons having claims against MARIA McGREGOR, late of
the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with
vonchers thereof, to the subscriber at his effice No. 32 Nassanst., in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of
April next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of October, 1856.

WM. H. MEEKS,
c4 law6iii 8

Attorney for Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LEISTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 175 Lewis et, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1856.

ANDREW MILLS Administrator.

56 Lewins ELIZA J. LEISTER, Administrator.

NOTICE of ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM L. THOMSON of the City of Fateren hash this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his catate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—SMITH D. BELLOWS against CAROLINE THOMPSON.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above Detendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in, the office of the Glerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the eleventh day of November, 1836, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Piermont, County of Rock.

-Dated Dec. 18, 1856. HENRY W. COLE, Assignee.

ALE BY ORDER of the SURROGATE.—

SURROGATE'S COURT, County of New-York.—In the matter of the application to merizare, lease or sell the Real, ESTATE of PATRICK CALLAHAN, deceased. By virtue and in pursuance of an order made in the above matter en the twelfth day of December, 1856, the subscriber, Administrator, &c., of PATRICK CALLAHAN, deceased. By virtue and in pursuance of an order made in the above matter en the twelfth day of December, 1856, the subscriber, Administrator, &c., of PATRICK CALLAHAN, deceased, and a disinterested Freeholder, appointed by the Surrogate of the Court ty of New York, pursuant to statute, to make the side hereinsafter mentioned, will sell at public socious, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1857, at twelve octobe at moon of that day, the following described LAND and FREMISES, belonging to the estate of said PATRICK CALLAHAN, deceased, viz. All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, stituate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the south side of Fourth street, at a point distant seventy-five feet from the south-westerly corner formed by the Interrection of Lewis-street with Fourth street; at a point distant seventy-five feet from the south-westerly corner formed by the Interrection of Lewis-street with Fourth street; at a point distant seventy-five feet, or thereabout; thence northerity and parallel with Lewis-street seventy-five feet at in their, and thence exaterly along the southerly line of Fourth-street twenty-five feet, or thereabout; thence northerity and parallel with Lewis-sheet seventy-three feet at in their, and thence exaterly along the southerly line of Fourth-street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, be the send several dimensions more or less; being the same premises conveyed to said PATRICK CALLAHAN by Abraham Leut and Gogge C. Muliferd and their wireless of LOUIS with high Basement, known as No. 76 SALE BY ORDER of the SURROGATE.

SUPREME COURT, County of New-York,—
JOHN A. VANDERBURGH against STACY GINNINGS.—
Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, which was filed in the office of the Cirrk of the city and County of New York, at the Cry Hall, in said city, on the 8th day of January, 1877, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wallest, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service betwof, exchanive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaul, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four bundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-site, beside the costs of this action.—
Dated New York, Jun. 9, 1827.

OUNTER BRIGHTS. Dated New York, Jan. 8, 1857. jal6 law6w8 R. H. BOWNE, Plafotlff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT-CITY and COUNTY of Through Telets or turther information may be had at the effice of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

New York Jan. 5, 1857.

SYRACUSE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD—
In connection with Express Trains on the New York and Railroad Co. Cu and after MONDAY. Oct. 20, and untill further netice, Cu and after MONDAY. Oct. 20, and untill further netice, Passenger Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
Passenger Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
Express Train for Syracuses.

At 4:39 p. m. via Night Express—connecting at Binghammon with Express
Train for Syracuse.

At 4:39 p. m. via Night Express—connecting at Binghammon with Express—with Express—connecting at Binghammon with Express—train for Syracuses.

At 4:39 p. m. via Night Express—connecting at Binghammon with Express—train for Syracuses.

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At 4:39 p. m. via Night Express—connecting at Binghammon with Express—train for Syracuses.

At 4:39 p. m. via Night Express—connecting at Binghammon with Express—train for Syracuses and Oswers.

Through Teletz may be procured at the Ticket Office of the Ching of the Chi

New-York Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON. By Mrs. C. M. Kerklayo, 12mo, pp. 516. D. Appleton & Co. In preparing this volume, Mrs. Kirkland has simed at furnishing a biography of Washington, less elaborate in its character than those which aspire to historic dignity, and especially adapted to the comprehension and tastes of the younger class of readers. She has accordingly glided rapidly over the details of war and statesmanship which occupied the public life of. Washington, and dwelt with Singering reverence and enthusiasm on the familiar features which distinguished the personal and domestic character of the hero. The picture which she has drawn of Washington's private life is most attractive. She has brought together a variety of incidents and anecdotes, which had not before obtained general currency, and even those which see better known to the public lose nothing by repetition in her felicitous narrative. Although modest in its pretensions, and claiming no rivalship with the established classics in this department of American history, Mrs. Kirkland's work will find an honorable place in our biographical literature, by its animated and lucid style, its picturesque definestions, its sympathetic tone, and its admirable appreciation of the softer and more winning aspects of the character of Washington.

The description of the hero's early home, affords an excellent specimen of the graceful case with which the writer portrays familier scenes, and am-

ply justifies our commendation of the volume: ply justifies our commendation of the volume:

The family lived very plainly, and the new-comers opered his dark blue eyes on a scene no grander than may be found in the plainest Virginia or Vermont farmhouse of our own day. There was, we may be sure, a low ceiling; a great, wide, brick or tile fire.place; a well saved carpet, with a few straw-bottomed chairs, and a tail old bedstead with posts like sloop masts—ruch a one as Washington slept in to the end of his life. Pethaps these posts supported white dimity curtains, for bed curtains had not then been voted unhealthy; and very likely there were some curious, old, black framed engravings, of favorite heroes or preaches, hanging high up on the walls; and almost surely A varnished clock that ticked behind the door.

We could fancy, from the punctuality of Washington's

samed engravings, of favorite heroes or preaches, hanging high up on the walls; and almost surely

A varnished does that ticked behind the door.

We could fancy, from the punctuality of Washington's life habits, that the ticking of a clock must have been one of the earliest sounds that caught his eac.

He was baptized April 5, Mrs. Mildred Gregory being his godmother, and Mr. Beverley Whiting and Captain Christopher Brooks, godfathers. His early home was probably almost as rough and simple as Shakeepeare's. The farm houses at the South are plain enough, even now, and there are some still extant which retain a good many of the old frugal features of Washington's early day. The chimneys of such are very generally built on the outside, and it is not uncommon to see a brick oven in the open air, a lettle removed from the dwelling for fear of fire. About these primitive homesteads are to be found Marigolds, Princes' Feathers, and Hollyhocks; feaces lined with surrant-bushes, and door-yards ornamented with sweethirler, but no Dablias or Camellas, or rolled gravel walks or privet hedges. Utility doministee over all; beauty comer, if at all, mortly by chance. Generally an old black looking paling keeps out the less enterprising of the pigs, but over it and under it fowls innumerable find their way, whenever grain is scarce about he barn. Yet there is an air of case and freedom, and one feels always sure of hospitality, the cardinal virtue of the South. The house is the seems to be at play, and leisure and amusement are associated, in the m nds of the inhabitrats, very much with the sunshine and the open sky. In fine weather, some of the tomely household occupations which pride and taste love to keep behind the scenes, are carried on under the caves of the farm-house, but this is only that good mother borthern are very fond of. The dark-complexioned people, who are a never-failing feature of the Virginia home landscape love the sunshine, even in July, and they never stay under a roof when they ean heip it. This occasion

Washington's private tastes are well commented

Washington's private tastes are well commented on in the following paragraph:

Washington's early writings show plainly that he knew and felt what sentiment was, and his original susceptibility to tender emotions testified in particular by as lame love-vence as ever a boy of his age was guity of—is proved by the general tone of his remarks on the yearng ladies that he met with. I is certain that there were times when he fancied himself a very unfortunate fellow, because certain fair damsels did not smile on him. But after he had fairly committed himself to business and begun to feel the hardening of his sincers, mentally and bodily, we hear no more of his being "undote," because a young lady "will not prove hind." He had by that time attained the robuster frame which says—

which says—

What sare I how fair she be
If she be not so for me?

He was always fund of ladies' society, enjoyed female
conversation, and was interceted in little matters that
interceted women, as we find by many of his letters.
He had a great deal of taste, and showed it in dress,
furniture and equipage, to which he gave, through his
whole life, such attention as only a man whose taste
formed an important part of his nature could have given
mader the curcumstances. Old people in Philadelphia
say that when he rode through the streets, it was noliced, in the universal attention which his splendid
appearance excited, that his horse's hoofs were blacked

Niced, in the universal attention which his splendid appearance excited, that his horse's hoofs were blacked and polished as thoroughly as his own boots.

He loved children, and they loved him, although they held him in awful reverence. This reverence did not always please him, and he sometimes evinced a good deal of annoyance when he found that his entrance interrupted the childish sports that he would have liked to witness. He has been seen for a quarter of an hour looking through the crack of the door on a party of young people, romping and playing blind-man's-buff. The more closely we study Washington's writings, the more prevailing will be the impression that the secrifice of much indulgence of the softer emotions must be counted among the immense once which he made to duty. If he could have lived the life he chose for himself—that of an intelligent and enterprizing farmer, head of a family generous host kind nightly (chifull scunted among the immense ones which he made to duty. If he could have lived the life he chose for himself—that of an intelligent and enterprizing farmer head of a family, generous host, kind neighbor, faithful friend, good citizen, guardian of the young, protector of the aged that Providence threw in his way—there would, no doubt, have been a great modification in ais manners, because there would necessary have been one in his thoughts and feelings. Until the necessity for sternness or reserve areae, we hear nothing of at While he was a private gentleman notody seems to have thought of it. His frience, we find by his papers, take all sorts of liberties with his nouse, his table, his horses, his time. He has a caucing-school at Mount Vernon, for the little Castises and some of the neighbors children, and he keeps the dancing-master and most of the scholars, not only to dinner, but till the next day, or even longer. He invites his miller and his miller's wife to dine, and goes every day to visit his negroes when they are itl. In short, thore are few gentlemen of fortune so accessible, so universally hospitable, so careless of any exclusive dignity, as Washington at home, and we know that it was 15 his own dear shades that he felt peculiarly himself. Everywhere else he was in stiff, irksoms harness, ever on the que seee, or going the grand rounds, with everything depending on the concentration of his attention and his power of self abnegation.

The wife of Washington sits for a full-length The wife of Washington sits for a full-length

Mrs. Washington's arrival in camp was the signal for that of other officers' wives, and caused a great shange in the face of things. Even the Geogral had become rather unpopular with some members of the Massachusetts General Court, because he seemed nuscial, and more absorbed in the great concerns of his office than was consistent with the attentions due to these important functionaries. But the arrival of Mrs. Washington in the "chariot-and-four," and its gay "scarket and white liveries," was like a gleam of sunshine, physical and moral, and soom set all right again. She took her place as head of something like a little vice-regal court, whose invitations were accepted as honors, and whose personal civilities of speech and manner smoothed the most frowning brows and silenced the most inimical tongues—of those who received these favors. As to shose who did not, we have no received these favors. As to shose who did not, we have no received these favors. As to shose who did not, we have no fall around him. At such times it was not unusual for him to raise his hand to his head and move his lips, as if debating or giving orders. His habit of attenting to public business was not easily overcome, and his mind was one of ceaseless activity.

The lady-in-chief had been accustoned the ways of her household. Her dimners were not, perhapt, another had been accustomed the ways of her household. Her dimners were not, perhapt, another had been accustomed the ways of her household. Her dimners were not, perhapt, another had been accustomed the ways of her household. Her dimners were not, perhapt, another had been accustomed the ways of her household. Her dimners were not, perhapt, another had been accustomed the ways of her household. Her dimners were not, perhapt, and the favorage had been accustomed to the surface of the ways of her household. Her dimners were not, perhapt, and the head of the lamperature had been accustomed to the ways of her household. Her dimners were not, perhapt the lamperature had been accustomed to t

beet that cen'd be had, and never considered it beneath her dignity to attend to all the duties belonging to a plain but liberal hespitahty.

The company at hesiquarters spoke well of her conversation, which, although not abundant, was yet perticent and sensible. See could deatwonely avoid a polifical point when any guest was indiscreed enough to set a trap for her opinion, and she was equally capable of giving advice to the younger ladles, whom she always exhorted to industry and frugality. Kuitting was her favorite occupation, at least when in company, so much so, that a lady who saw her almost daily during the first Precidency, says she does not remember, so much so, that a lady who saw her almost daily during the first Precidency, says she does not remember ever having seen her, sitting at home, without the inevitable four needles elieting in her fingers. Her maid Oney was always at her side, and a lady who saw her often still remembers, that when about to lesve the room or receive company, she would hand the liniting to the servant, saying. "There, Oney, tote that away."

With all her housewifely graces, Mrs. Washington

saw her often still remembers, that when about to leave the room or receive company, she would hand the hnitting to the servant, saying, "There, Oney, tote that away."

With all her housewifely graces, Mrs. Washington was by no mears indifferent to the advantages of splendor on proper occusions. We have seen how gay and abandant must have been her wardrobe when she was a young wife at Mount Vernon, and numerous pin en hions and thread-cases, even now flosting about the community, left as beir-looms or laid up in lavender for favorite granddanghters, by ladies her cotemporaries, testify to the richness and variety of her costame during the leng period when all eyes were upon her, as she steed in the reflected light of the Sun of Laberty.

Mrs. Grant of Laggan, on seeing Sir Walter and Lady Scott together in company, at a time when the popularity of Marusion had, as Scott said himself, given him "such a breeze" (which seems to be Scotch for lift, or elation) that he was nearly off his feet, said, wittily: "Mr Scott always seems to me like a glass, through which the rays of admiration pass without sensibly effecting it; but the bit of paper that lies beside it will presently be in a blaze—and no wonder!"

But Mrs. Washington, a more solid and serious character than Lady Scott, seems wholly to have except the elation which acts so dangerously upon the weaker subject in some cases. Far from exulting in her great station, her sole desire, from first to last, was to get back to Mount Vernen, which she never quitted without regret. If not "born to love pigs and chickens," she was eminently fitted for quiet, rural life; and as to happinees, her highest ideal of it evidently pictured the general and herself sested by a costy five. Darby and Joan fashion, or snugly stowed in a family chantot, joiting along a Virginia road, to dine with some neighbor, or attend Poblick charch. If we were to give our private opinion, we should say that Mrs. Martha Custis Washington, with her large fortune, her streng domestic tastes and aff

Washington at home in the latter years of his life presents an interesting spectacle, which Mrs. Kirkland describes without exaggeration:

Kirkland describes without exaggeration:

Life at Mount Vernon was always essentially the
same; the position and circumstances of the place, and
the habits of the country giving it character, as well
when its owner was at the summit of fame as when he
first set up housekeeping there, a gay young Virginian
bachelor in 1757. exercising his taste in furniture and
airangements, and writing to his London correspondent—'You will perhaps think me a crazy fellow, to be
ordering and counter-ordering almost in a breath."

We have seen the careful attention given to his own
affairs in early times: the minuteness with which he

Planting trees and shrubs at Mount Vernon was one of his favorite employments, and he did it often with his own hands. He went daily through his woods, selecting and marking young trees for transplanting to the walks about his house, and when the time suited would go and superintend the whole operation. In one of the diaries, we find him employed in the pleasant labor when a load of company arrives, and he makes a rather doleful entry that he was obliged to cover up they ung trees in the earth, to keep them from drying, so as to be useless. Home was always a promisent object in his mind. To adon his home; to fill it with a hatever conduces to hospitality and the comfort and amusement of guests: to have pleasant things going on in it; to surround it with the appliances which wealth has at its command; to make it the center of boomy to a large number of less fortunate people—to these things Washington's first instincts pointed; and from an early age—from his first ownership, indeed—

duties did not prevent. To have suffered eight years of calle from his home, was no small sacrifice for a man so domestic and social in his tastes.

When Mount Vernon came to Washington as an inheritance from his brother, the house was comparatively incot siderable and the grounds in a rough state. It was even then the scene of a great deal of hearty hospitality, and took its share in the hunting dinners of the country, and whatsoever else could mark it as the residence of one of the principal families. The Washingtons killed their own mutton and drow their own seine, long before the time of which we are speaking. They lived independently and within them elves, with gram-fields and barn-yards, hives and dove cotes, cows and horses, game and fish, all at hand, and no grass growing before the door, in the Irish sease at least, for the way thither was well trodden.

General Washington kept up the habit of the family. He was related, either by blood or marriage, to half the county, and his house was thronged, in the earlier time, with familiar guests, as it was afterward with distinguished ones.

There were from day to day and week to week perfect avalanches of company, and week to week perfect avalanches of company and week to week perfect avalanches of company, and week to week perfect avalanches of company of the fermine deal of the or two week perfect avalanches of company of the fermine deal of the

Dinner at three, when, says Mr. Custis, "the General

Dinner at three, when, says Mr. Custis, "the General ate heartily; being no way particular, except as to fish, of which he was very lond."

Denser the took but speringly, but the Marquis de Crastellur, who whited him in camp, says that he would eat but after dinner for two hours, while conversing. Mr. Irving says that sometimes he would dine on baked apples, or berries with cream or milk. He preserved to the last the plain and simple tastes he brought from his mother's frugal household, and belonged deciredly to that class of sturdy people who eat to live, not to the other—those who live to sat. He liked to have company at dinner, for conversation was his chief indoor annue neat; but he never, even in his youth, reliened what is called conviviality. He drank home-brewed with his dinner, and after it, three or four glasses of good old wine, which he considered, as did every gen'leman in his days, as necessary as meat. After the cloth was removed, he drank to those present, and gave his only toast, "All our friends."

Mr. Custis mentions one of the General's neighbors,

Mr. Custis mentions one of the General's neighbors, who had a single toast: it was, "God bless General Washington!" In the afternoon the General went to his library,

finished, although he was arcceedingly nest in his habits. His servant laid his things ready for him and dressed his hair, but the General always shaved himself, and took care to do it in the amaliest possible time. This accomplished, he employed his self in the library till breakfast. His breakfast was very simple, some little corn cakes, with butter and honey, and two or three cups of tea. The "Spartan frugality" with which he represents himself to have received the Franch efficers when they visited him at West Point, was in accordance with his own private tastes and babits; and the times of scarcity and distress for provisions, probably cest him very little personal sacrifice; while the well known moderation of his table helped to keep up the curage and devotion of his soldiers, who felt that their beloved commander shared their privations, instead of reveiling in huxury while they were starving. We can hardly appreciate the advantage of simple and uncertly harbits of living, but the history of Washington may help us to do so.

The connection of Washington with Slavery is adverted to in some judicious remarks, and illus-

adverted to in some judicious remarks, and illustrated by an original anecdote:

adverted to in some judicious remarks, and illustrated by an original anecdote:

Washington was a slaveholder as he was a planter, by birth, education, and habit; and he not only saw but felt—for he was a Southern man in his private feelings—all the difficulties which must arise from the state of things between South and North. But the first duty and necessity of all his life was the acquisition of national independence, with the subsequent establishment of a wise and efficient government for the new born and tottering nation. All other labors and duties were secondary to this, and afforded more than abundant occupation for him and other great and good men, who won that independence and cetablished that government for us.

To men less wise and devoted Slavery might, indeed, have preved the apple of Atalanta, turning them aside from the great object, and so defeating all. Differences and disputes arose about it, and it required much fromess and self command, to hold the great point stendily in view, and put all else recolutely in the background for the time.

That Washington, Jefferson and others of our Revolutionary ferefatters, foresaw and dreaded the shape the question might ultimately assume, we gather from many expressions in their works. Mr. Jefferson in particular, expressed biuself with great warmth, saying that the Almighty had no attribute which could take part with Slavery, and that he trembled for his country when he reflected that God is just. Washington expresses his sentiments with no less directness: "I never mean, unless some particular circumstances abould compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by law." In another letter the says: "I hope it will not be conceived from these observations" (with respect to the recapture of a runaway slave), "that it is now wish to hold the unhappy people who are the subject of this letter, in slavery. I can only say there is not a man kving who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan ad

wanting."

And again, in enumerating the reasons why the price of land was higher in Fenosylvan's than in Maryland and Virginia, he mentions that in Pennsylvania "there are laws for the gradual abolition of Slavery, which neither of the two States above mentioned have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote."

Here, then, is the true key-note of Washington's mind on this subject. He thought Slavery an evil so obvious that he rested in the belief that the good sease and principle of the whole United States (for all were slaveholders then) must in time operate for its extinction. He was not so romantic and unpractical as to think the great work could be done by a word, or that Slavery could, by act of Congress, be swept away and forgetten. He knew it to be a business of great difficulty and delicacy; but he had full confidence that the time was not far dietant when the same wisdom and virtue the same love of liberty, and the same "proper respect for the opinions of mankind," which had dictated the Declaration of Independence, would, in due season, and under an equally solemn sense of responsibility, prompt messures for the emancipation of the colored people who had, by no choice of their own, become a part of our population. His opinion was no secret, and his views with regard to the disadvantages of slave labor are plainly to be gathered from his disries; but he seems to have though these things must be endured for a time, in order that the change, whon it did take place, should be well-considered and wise in its provisions.

If Washington had not had the armies of the United States to organize and lead to victory; the government to settle and to administer; and the jarring interests and ever springing jealousiee of newly-emandipated millions to reconcile and charm away by his personal influence, he might perhaps have found time to think of the council of the slaver comparatively a more handful at that time; but with all this business on his hands and he

left the cure of Slavery to somebody else and some other day.

But he made his own sentiments, on all sociations, "clear as the sun in his meridian brightness," to use one of his most favorite similes.

Lafayette having purchased an estate in Cayenne, with the intention of freeing the slaves upon it, Washington wrote to him, "Your late purchase is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself (generally in the minds of the people of this country!"

An incident in his own family brought directly home to him the contradictory and rather ridiculous aspect which a staveholding champion of liberty must present to the world.

which a staveholding champion of liberty must present to the world.

When Mrs. Washington's favorite maid, Oney, the woman who had long been her personal attoutant, done her fine sewing and prepared her caps—a nice matter of home clear statching, quilling and friding in those days—when this Oney ran away, and Mrs. Weshingtor, missing her every moment, and not knowing where to look for a substitute, desired the General te advertise, offering a reward for her, he wholly declined, with a laugh (and, we doubt not, a blush too), saying it would appear finely for him to be advertising a runaway slave!

a runaway slave!

This won an, Oney, went to one of the Eastern States, and called on a young lady who was intimate with Gen. Washington's family, who had seen her a thousand times at her mistress's side, and who was, of course, exceedingly surprised to see her so far from home, knowing that she was indispensable to Mrs. Washington.

Washington.

"Wby, Oney!" said Miss L.—, "where in the world have you come from !"

"Come from New-York, missis," said Oney.

"But why did you come away—how can Mrs. Washington do without you!"

Oney hung her head at this, but after a moment replied—

"Run away, miseis."
"Run away, miseis."
"Run away, and from such an excellent place.
Why, what could induce you? You had a room to yourself, and only light, moe work to do, and every in-

duly ence—"know-but I wan'ed to be free, missie;
"Yes-I know-but I wan'ed to be free, missie;
"Yes-I know-but I wan'ed to be free, missie; wanted to learn to read and write—"
This was Oney's only motive; and she remained in
Meine, merned and settled there, and was her own
mistress ever after, though very probably with har
harder work and poorer face than had been her lot as

the President's.

This anecdote I had from the lips of the lady herself, now living in the City of New-York.

It will be seen from our quotations that this vol-

ume is by ne means a lifeless rifecciamento of worn and antiquated materials, but is perveded by the glow of the author's enthusiasm. Although written with reference to the instruction of the young, it is equally adapted for all classes of readers, and will doubtless become a favorite work in American

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL BY SPANISH PIRATES.—There is a very general report in this town that the vessel which Capt Taunton, of Poole, commanded is in the hands of the pirates. It is said that they were coming from the West Indies with a carpo of logwood, and when on the Spanish Main they were literally besleged by swarms of those sea-robbors who infest that part. The pirates, it is said, completely ransacked the vesrel, taking from the captain all his charts and the compass, and from the arew every article they possessed; and, not content with that, offered the captain and crew their choice, to "walk the plank" or take to the boat. The latter alternative, it is said, they chose; and it is further reported that they landed somewhere on the coast, and are under the protection of the British Consul. The vessel was a three-masted schooler, and belonged to Whitzable.

[Charleston News.]

FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS.—The following named gentlemen have been reelected as State officers: F. L. Villepigue. Secretary of State: M. D. Papy, Attorney-General, T. W. Brevard, Controller; C. H. Austin, Treasurer; Wm. Seott, Clerk of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Savage.

Savage.

Senator Bell's Shaves Hung.—A Tennessee paper says Senator Bell will lose about \$10,000 by the insurrection panis. Four of the negroes in its absence were housely one of the local courts, and five more afterward by the mode. Exchange.

The above statement is incorrect. The interest of Senator Bell in the six negroes bung (instead of nine) dd rot exceed \$4,000. The value of all the slaves lost was probably not less than \$12,000.

[Rashville Patriot, 24]